

Daily Eagle

N. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Associate Justice.....W. A. JONSTON
Governor.....E. N. MONTGOMERY
Lieut. Governor.....J. A. TROTTER
Auditor of State.....W. C. EDWARDS
Secretary of State.....GEO. E. COLE
State Treasurer.....OTIS L. ALBERTSON
Attorney General.....F. B. DAVIS
Supt. Public Instruction.....C. STANLEY

FOR CONGRESS.

First District.....CASE BROADBENT
Second District.....O. L. MILLER
Third District.....S. S. KIRKPATRICK
Fourth District.....W. A. CALDWELL
Fifth District.....W. A. CALDWELL
Sixth District.....A. H. ELLIS
Seventh District.....CHRISTIE L. LONG
Congressman at Large.....R. W. BLAKE

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Clerk of District Court.....S. N. BROWN
Probate Judge.....A. J. MYATT
County Attorney.....JOHN D. DAVIS
Supt. Public Instruction.....C. STANLEY

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

City District.....N. E. HADSON
For Representative.....J. M. LAWRENCE
Sixty-eighth District.....A. ROBERG
Sixty-ninth District.....F. J. R. ZELLER

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Reaffirming the Republican national platform of 1892.

Resolved: First: That the constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guarantee of the nation's safety, and that the party, its members, its officers and its agents, will be held responsible for any act of violence or for any act of fraud or for any act of dishonesty or for any act of immorality or for any act of unbecoming conduct.

Second: That the American people favor bi-metallicism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as legal tender, and will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, and that the purchasing and selling power of the dollar, whether of gold or silver, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, the farmers and the working men, demand that the money be made a law of the land, and that Congress should create a law levying a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the producers of our own silver.

Third: We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.

Fourth: We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the Republican party and the members of this convention to a faithful and strict enforcement of all official duties, and to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the law and to obedience to the mandates of the courts.

Fifth: To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

LONG RAILROAD MEETINGS.

Miller's Grove, near Lyons, Wednesday, September 6th, 8:30 p. m.
Freemont, Thursday, September 6th, 8:30 p. m.
Canton, Friday, September 6th, 8:30 p. m.
Hudson, Saturday, September 7th, 8:30 p. m.
Gardner, Wednesday, Sept. 12th, 8:30 p. m.
Hickman, Thursday, Sept. 13th, 8:30 p. m.
Arlington, Friday, Sept. 14th, 8:30 p. m.
Kearney, Saturday, Sept. 15th, 8:30 p. m.
Havre, Monday, Sept. 17th, 8:30 p. m.
Glenwood, Tuesday, Sept. 18th, 8:30 p. m.
Clifton, Wednesday, Sept. 19th, 8:30 p. m.
Troy's Grove, Edwards Co., Friday, September 21st, 8:30 p. m.
Cunningham, Saturday, Sept. 22nd, 8:30 p. m.
Bluff City, Monday, Sept. 24th, 8:30 p. m.
South Haven, Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 8:30 p. m.
Derry, Wednesday, Sept. 26th, 8:30 p. m.
Wadsworth, Thursday, Sept. 27th, 8:30 p. m.
Afton, Friday, Sept. 28th, 8:30 p. m.
Burton, Saturday, September 29th, 8:30 p. m.

An Oklahoma paper thinks there is trouble in the house that Vanderbilt.

How many Populists know just what Ben Henderson does, but are afraid to say so?

To speak plainly the Republicans appear to have the Populists on the porcine Pullman.

It was rather hard on the Populists of Colorado to swallow Waite's mouth, but they did it.

Eight million people in the United States own their homes and sugar is higher in each one of these.

That crank, Henry George, has pulled out from the New York Single Tax club. His objection to them is that they are so cranky.

Give us back the good old Republican days when the only thing to trouble the public was the fact that Tascott could not be caught.

Mrs. Glasscock's story is rather thin. Stewart will be regarded as the wronged party so long as he doesn't employ Phil Thompson as counsel.

Remember that two years ago the Democratic orators succeeded in convincing you that a boom in this country was a bad thing to have.

It is said that Mrs. Vanderbilt has reconciled and will not sue for a divorce. But she will lay for that woman named Nixester.

Kansas has never had a forest fire, but it has had some prairie fires that would make the average man get out of the road at a Robert J. Galt.

Many Populists left the Republican party because Harrison Kelly and Senator Kelly were running it. Both now belong to the Populist party.

Lord Russell is the first Roman Catholic to preside over the queen's bench since the revolution. But the A. P. A. is not very strong in England.

Every wage-earner in this country should watch his salary closely every week. It might suddenly increase on him, on account of this new Democratic tariff measure.

Just keep your eyes peeled and watch the rapid and pronounced manner in which Pop Senator Householder will fail to make his bluff about suing Henderson for libel, good.

Leveling regards Henderson's letter as a good joke. He does not try to explain it, however, any more than he tried to explain why the assessment on Pullman cars was, etc.

A Topeka Populist thinks that Henderson "must be crazy." If Lowellling wants revenge, he could find nothing more cruel than to send Henderson to one of the Pop asylums.

A town named Ingersoll has been established in Texas and is inhabited solely by infidels. The city council has offered a bonus to a man to locate a church there so that the citizens can have something to roast.

HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

There is one apology which Democratic papers and speakers are making for the non fulfillment of the party's promises for tariff reform which is not an apology. It is even without the pale of ordinary practical jokes. It is so devoid of reason and common sense that its highest function is to produce a spontaneous guffaw—an involuntary, vociferous horse laugh. It is nothing less than charging their defeat to Republican votes. The charge is so silly and unreasonable that, to talk about it, seems like treating an unthinkable proposition. It might be worth while, however, to dismiss the monstrous feature of the joke long enough to ask: Is there a Democrat in or out of Congress, who is booby enough to believe that any Republican member of that body would, on any account, give his support to a measure, not only ruinous to the business of the country, but, in its very essence, subversive of Republican principles? If there is such a fool at large he should, as a matter of public safety, and for the credit of his party, be locked up or banished. When black and white merge into sombre gray, when day and night come simultaneously and when good and evil consolidate into a tangible entity, performing the functions of either or both, then, and not till then, will Republicans help the Democrats to wage war on protection to American industries. Great armies, in order to avert wholesale slaughter, might capitulate and treat for peace, but for the party which has fostered and built up the greatest commercial policy known to history, to surrender that policy, and accept another, the very prospect of which had paralyzed all business, to come over to its support, would be an absurdity too incredible for belief. The wonder is that any one with pretensions to common horse sense would make the charge.

If it shows anything it shows the poverty of excuses for the course the party has taken. It shows that the hybrid is an ill conceived piece of patchwork, growing out of months of Democratic hair pulling, both in committee rooms and in open session. It is a fact that Republican members of committees were not consulted nor allowed to see the draft of any provision of this bill after it had passed the Democratic caucus and received the endorsement of Cleveland and his advisors. It is Democratic in spirit and essence. It was passed by Democratic votes, and whatever failure or blunder the party has upon, is directly chargeable to its own representatives. The incident that the unsavory dish is made less palatable by the president's dumping in a sauce of "perfidy and dishonor" will only make it the more disagreeable to the taste. Its further complications with the sugar trust, involving the infamous sellout, the magnitude of which has no parallel, will make it none the sweeter. Republican speakers will see that it is served up in liberal quantity, and there will be no change in the bill of fare before the November election.

SEER NONSENSE.

There is surely not much in the claim made by Populist speakers, that the straightened Democrats are only playing for office in this state. It shows their very poverty of logic in regard to it, and is not half as good as no reason at all. Surely no intelligent Democrat claims that there is the ghost of a show for their ticket, and the Pop who assumes that they are chasing this will of the wisp as a tangible something on which they expect to lay their hands, only advertises his ignorance.

It is but fair to say these Democrats from principle, are actuated by higher motives—even that of keeping up the organization and honestly representing Democratic principles. When these Pops have established that Dave Overmeyer is a chump, it will be time to talk about his expecting to be elected governor. It is a fact, however, that the whole crew is no match for Dave in a debate.

The German-American League did not endorse Overmeyer, and it declared against the Populist theory of female suffrage. It is possible under this circumstance that the Republican party of Kansas will get a German vote or two this fall.

FROM WILLIAM ROSS.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Aug. 22, 1894.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

I have not written you for a long time. In fact, I have been at a loss how or what to write. I severed my connection with the Overmeyer colony over two years ago. I had a tract of land cleared and was farming on my own account, until the two factions, which the colony had divided into, got to fighting over the possession of the irrigation canal, and the canal was allowed to partially fill up and the water supply became insufficient for any successful operations.

Last winter myself and five others came south from Topolobampo about 150 miles to Navolato. It is on a short line of railroad from Altata to Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa. The place contains about 1,000 inhabitants. Almada Bros. own a large tract of land, have several thousand acres in sugar cane, and operate a large sugar factory. We entered into a contract for five years, with the privilege of ten, to take charge of eighty acres of land, two-thirds of it already planted in choice tropical fruit, such as oranges, lemons, figs, guavas, grapes, apricots, bananas, papayas, plantains, pineapples, etc. We were to have all we could raise on the land in the shape of vegetables, for which there is a good market, and one-third of the fruit for taking care of the trees, the proprietors to furnish teams, implements, land and water free. We had a very good thing of it. But four of my partners—two of them being practical masons—got it into their heads that they could soon make a fortune in the silver mines, so they left for the mountains, a short distance back from the coast, to go mining. My other partner and I could have hired Peon labor at 50 cents a day and got along all right. But he did not feel like taking the responsibility and the enterprise was given up. My wife has had poor health for some time, and we have been journeying at the coast for a short season. We spent some time at Altata. It is not much of a place, but has a nice beach. We have been here at Mazatlan about two weeks, and as soon as she feels equal to the journey, we will return to the United States. I do not regret my four years' stay in Mexico. Everything has been full of interest to me. My experience with the Mexican people shall ever haunt me with pleasant remembrance. As for the people who came to-

gether at Topolobampo to establish a model colony, perhaps there never was a people collected together more unfitted for any undertaking on earth than these people were for co-operation. But enough of this at present. What I would have to say about it would fill a book. I might say, though, that the principle causes of their failure was an over abundance of idle wisdom, for too much money "per capita" and prevailing dishonesty among the officials.

To an American, this city of Mazatlan is a perfect curiosity. The sidewalks are from four to five feet wide, and the streets between the curbing from ten to thirty feet. They zig zag off anywhere, and wind around in circles. Most of the buildings resemble prisons more than anything else, and the market place at sunrise is worth going 100 miles to see. Cocoa palms are growing all about the town, some of them bearing as much as a ton of fruit. To look at the town from the harbor one would take it for a place of 1,500 or 2,500 inhabitants, but they are in fact 15,000.

WILLIAM ROSS.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Republican convention will be held in Norman today.

In Okarche last week 135 loads of wheat were purchased on one day.

Colonel Ellis, a Guthrie man, has opened a variety theater in Chicago.

It is now lawful to kill quail in Oklahoma, if you are a good shot.

Enid will tear the welkin open with a big celebration on September 15.

People who know Ralph Bessant say that he speaks volumes for the Populist party.

Oklahoma should try and avoid the deadly microbe of the preacher-politician malady.

There is a Choctaw Indian in Guthrie by the name of Pullman. He ought to get it changed.

The county court house at Newkirk, it is said, will pay for itself in four years by saving rents.

The dog-killed presented a bill to the city council of Newkirk last week for a month's work.

The Pawnee Republican has issued notice that Q county shall hereafter be called Pawnee county.

The Agricultural college at Stillwater has decided to keep a file of all the Oklahoma newspapers.

At Newkirk recently one man sued another for killing his bird dog. He received \$75 damage.

One of the restaurants at El Reno advertises conspicuously the fact that it has no "star board."

A man of Medford is engaged in the vain search for a scheme to make a bull-dog loosen his hold.

The Guthrie Leader advises Mrs. Vanderbilt to come to Oklahoma at once and get rid of her husband.

The Enid Wave is the only daily paper published on the Rock Island route between Wichita and Fort Worth.

A girl in a white dress always looks pretty, but it is said that in the Oklahoma atmosphere she looks prettier than anywhere else.

The Norman Transcript says that the Logan county Populist who sold his wife for \$300 is still howling about the low prices of livestock.

Everybody who knows George Laing of Enid will be glad to hear that he is married, and only wonder that he has so long managed to escape.

This time last year there was a good many people hanging over the side of the Cherokee strip and debating with themselves as to whether they could be soomers with safety.

When the Rock Island depot was up in the senate John Sherman said that he was in favor of making every railroad in the country stop at a station of over a thousand inhabitants.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Giuseppe Randi, the Leghorn editor who was killed by an anarchist pistol in revenge for his denouncing anarchists in general and the assassination of Carnot in particular, was one of Garibaldi's "thousand heroes of Marsala" who conquered Sicily for the Italian people.

The king of Italy has sent one thousand francs to the chairman of the committee in charge of the preparations to erect a monument to the memory of Marshal McMahon. The contribution was accompanied by a letter expressive of his majesty's admiration of the great Frenchman.

Prince Louis, of Bavaria, heir to the crown, takes a deep personal interest in the agricultural affairs of his country. His ideas, have been called "childlike," much to his disgust. Recently he made a speech protesting against the criticism and asserting his earnestness in all things affecting the public welfare.

An Augusta, Me., clergyman walked into the store of a merchant, wet to the skin by a thunderstorm. The merchant had some exquisite old brandy of which he was proud. He offered the domine some as a joke, not dreaming that his guest would accept. The minister not only took a big drink, but he put the bottle in his pocket.

Queen Victoria's actual view of her empire has been limited to Great Britain. Her brief continental trips have led her no farther than to parts of France, Holland, Italy, Germany and Belgium. She is well represented in the European countries, as four of her fifty-seven descendants are or have been sovereigns and nine are heirs-apparent.

So far as the audience was concerned, Von Bulow always made a point of doing exactly as he pleased. On one occasion, when a Leipzig audience insisted on recalling him, in spite of his repeated refusal to play again, he came forward and said: If you do not stop this applause, I will play all Bach's forty-eight preludes and fugues from beginning to end!

Col. Thomas J. Pickens, who died in his eighty-seventh year, near Pendleton, S. C., last Monday, owned extensive cotton estates in Alabama before the war, and in refinement, good manners and hospitality was a typical southern planter of the old school. Col. Pickens was a grandson of Gen. Andrew Pickens, of revolutionary fame, and a first cousin of the wife of John C. Calhoun. He was an intimate friend of the South Carolina statesman.

Ida Lewis, the life-saving heroine, who is the only woman lighthouse-keeper in this country, receives as a yearly salary seven hundred and fifty dollars and two tons of coal. She is as alert and strong as in her youth, although she is over fifty years of age, and the department that employs her concedes that her charge, the Lime Rock lighthouse, at the south end of Newport harbor, is better cared for than any other lighthouse along the coast.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan is said to be almost the only widow of a great-war chief who has absolutely declined purses, funds and any such testimonials

after his death, and to have resolutely opposed all offers from military societies and others who wished to erect his monument. She said she wished no other provision than Gen. Sheridan had himself made for his family, and the erection of his tombstone was too precious a duty to be assigned to anyone else.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—According to the Catholic Herald, there are about 152,000 colored Catholics in the United States.

—A new porch and towers are to be added to Trinity church, Boston, an object for which the late Bishop Brooks left \$2,000.

—George E. Hardy has been elected professor of English language and literature in the College of the City of New York.

—The number of educational institutions of one kind or another in India is put down in Chambers' Cyclopedia (1892) at 134,000.

—Gen. Booth of the Salvation army, and his captains of either sex have been officially declared to be ministers of religion within the meaning of the law.

—It is claimed that a college graduate's chances of obtaining a fair degree of eminence as a 25¢ to 1 is compared with the men who have not been at college.

—It requires a sum of upward of \$10,000 a year, voluntarily provided, to maintain and educate the 500 fatherless children of the Spurgeon orphans' homes, Stockwell.

—Dr. Buckley says he once attended a service in a Presbyterian church where every man present, except himself and the preacher, was asleep, and every woman was awake.

—A striking proof of the growth of the missionary spirit is seen in the fact that Australasia has recently sent missionaries to Ceylon, Africa, China and Japan.—Chicago Standard.

—The recent parliamentary elections in Japan have resulted favorably to the friends of Christianity and the policy of encouraging foreigners. The fact of being a Christian has not operated unfavorably in the case of any candidate.

—A sister of the late Mr. Spurgeon preached twice recently to crowded congregations at the handsome church in Hampstead road, in connection with the service. Her manner is impressive, and she bears a personal resemblance to her eminent brother.

—The diplomas received by the recent graduates of Radcliffe college will some time possess great historic value. They are the first to bear the signature of the president of Harvard, which they do in addition to that of Mrs. Agassiz, president of Radcliffe.

—Rev. Sam Bettis, cowboy evangelist, thus sums up the results of his recent revival at Bay City, Mich.: "I had over 3,000 conversions, 1,250 old-timers signed the pledge, \$862 was raised for expenses, \$500 clear for Sam, and 6,000 people were fed free meals."

—The business college ideal in education, which has taken so firm a hold of the popular mind, is not a sudden growth, but is a natural development of the industrial conditions and requirements of our time. The fact that our ordinary schools and colleges did not prepare for practical business life gradually became apparent, and thus the business school grew up to supply the deficiency.

—Seven Chaldean priests from eastern Turkey have come to this country to beg money for rebuilding a church in their native land. Some showed a letter of introduction, in very bad French, said to be from the bishop of Mesopotamia. Others claimed to be experienced. One said that he came from the city of Van, in Asia Minor. At first there was some hesitancy about allowing them to land, as they appeared to be very like paupers. They were, however, at last released.

SIZE OF GRIZZLY BEARS.

From Forest and Stream.

I have hunted and trapped for years in the Rocky mountains and Coast ranges, the home of the grizzly, just for the money I made by it, and in all my experience I have never killed nor even seen a bear that I thought would weigh half as much as some I have read about, and I have never known any one who ever saw a bear weighed that tipped the scales at one thousand five hundred pounds. Nine out of every ten bears that are reported as weighing all the way from one thousand pounds up to two thousand three hundred pounds, were killed many miles from the pair of scales.

The largest bear I ever killed, or rather helped to kill, was when my partner and I were hunting and trapping on the Yak river, in northwestern Montana, in the winter of 1883. We had very good luck with beaver, marten and lynx and other land fur. Along toward spring we took a pack of grub and blankets on our backs and went up a creek that empties in the Yak. We intended to hunt in that locality for bear; and as we always take the easiest way to hunt, we kill an elk, deer or any kind of game we run across for bait, then wait for the bear to come. We killed some on another creek. Then our grub was about out, and we had to go back and pack up enough to last us through the hunting. When we got through packing our grub, we began to see where there had been a bear taking the bait. A warm Chinook wind at that time did the work, for we were killing one now and then; we had traps and guns set for bear, also two good dogs apiece, so we were kept hunting taking care of the hides. I had not been up to the furthest bait for several days, when I heard time to go, said that he would keep me company, as he wanted to raise a cache of traps he had made in the fall when trapping for beaver. We had got almost up to the bait when I told D. The most likely the old boy was handy around the bait, for the tracks were fresh. When we came in sight of the bait, the bear had either heard or smelt us, for we saw that he had been eating on the bait. We put the dogs on the track and followed after them as fast as we could travel, over wind-falls and through underbrush, with snowshoes. We were shooting way into the spring in the mountains. We had not gone more than half a mile when I heard one of the dogs howl. Then I knew that the bear was our meat. We went down to where the dogs were, and there was a bear that was the grandpa of all the bear either of us had ever seen. It was a bald-head grizzly. He was fighting the dogs. He would

run after one, when one of the others would bite him on the heels. It was laughable to see him. He did not know what kind of a jack-pot he was in. Finally he thought it was getting too warm for his rear end, so he sat up on his haunches. That was the opportunity we were waiting for. We both "turned loose" with our 40-90 Sharps, and the bear tumbled all in a heap. We skinned him and found where one of the bullets had broken his neck, and the other his shoulder.

I had never seen such an "animal" before for size. I asked D. what it would weigh. That was the first bear I had ever wanted to weigh. D. said he had no idea, but we could try and pull him; we could just move him; he was lying on snow that was pretty solid. We had a stick through his gambrels, so we had a good pull at him. Both of us were over six feet tall and weighed over two hundred pounds, so we were not very weak. We talked about the weight of the bear, and we thought he would probably weigh eight hundred pounds. His hide when stretched measured ten feet three inches from tip of the nose to the tail and was eight feet nine inches wide. When we went down in the spring we showed the hide around, and old hunters said that it was the largest bear hide they had ever seen.

We killed three bears that spring, but none of them was as large, by one-third, as the big one. I do not believe that the big one would weigh at the very most nine hundred pounds, and he was very fat. I think he had not been out very long, as it was in April when he was killed. Now my notion is that all these bears that weigh from one thousand five hundred pounds up have been killed around a campfire. I would like to hear from any one who ever saw a bear weighed that tipped the scales at one thousand pounds. A person who had never seen a bear running wild would say on seeing his first that it was the biggest thing ever wrapped up in a hide. The first bear I ever saw looked as big as a mountain, but after I had killed him he shrank down to a small black one. I could pack him all around he was so small.

THE FIRST HANGING.

From the Chicago Times.

John Billington (then spelled Billiton) was executed for murder in 1630. In the enumeration of the Mayflower passengers made by one of their number, Gov. William Bradford, is the following entry:

"John Billington, and Ellen, his wife; and 2 sons, John & Francis."

In 1630, or thirty years subsequent to the landing of the Mayflower, Gov. Bradford, in taking "a view of the decrease and increase of these people, and such changes as hath passed over them and theirs, in this 30 years," refers to John Billington in these words:

"John Billington, after he had been here 10 years, was executed for killing a man; and his eldest son dyed before him; but his 2 sons are alive, and married, & hath 8 children."

Gov. Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," thus refers to the circumstances attending Billington's crime, trial and execution:

"This year (1639) John Billington, ye elder one that comes over with ye first, was arraigned, and both by grand and petit jury found guilty of wilful murder, by plain and notorious evidence. And was for the same accordingly executed. This, as it was ye first execution amongst them, so it was a matter of great sadness to them. They used all due means about this trial, and took ye advice of Mr. Winthrop and others ye ablest gentlemen in ye Bay of Massachusetts, that were then newly come over, who concurred with them yet ought to dye, and ye land to be purged from blood. He and some of his had been pushed for mismanagement before, and one of ye profane families amongst them, who came from London, and I know not by what friends shuffled into their company. His facts was, that he waylaid a young man, one John New-comin (about a former quarrel), and shot him with a gun, whereof he dyed."

The ancient Hubbard, in his "History of New England," says: "The murderer expected that, either for want of power to execute capital offences, or for want of people to increase the plantations, he (Billington) should have his life spared; but justice otherwise determined, and rewarded him, the first murderer of his neighbor there, with the deserved punishment of death for a warning to others."

"This criminal seems to have been a troublesome fellow in the settlement, for the first offences committed in the colony was by Billington, in 1621, who, for contempt of the captain's lawful command, with opprobrious speeches, was adjudged to have his neck and heels tied together."

SLEEPY GRASS OF NEW MEXICO.

From the New York Sun.

Over in Lincoln county, in this territory, there is a peculiar kind of grass known as sleepy grass. It has the property of putting to sleep any animal that eats of it. Sleepy grass grows among the other grass and is eaten by all kinds of stock readily. Its existence was unknown for years after settlements had been made in Lincoln county. Stockmen and others noticed that animals would sometimes stand motionless for an hour or two at a time, but it never occurred to them that the cause of this apparent resting was a distinct grass. The discovery was finally made by one of a party of travelers going from San Antonio, a small station on the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, near Socorro, to the Pecos valley, in Lincoln county. The trip is a long one, and a portion of it is over some of the roughest country in New Mexico. Water is not plentiful in the route, and there is no such thing as a water hole. The travelers had a hard time to find a place where they could get a drink of water. It was in one of these fertile places, a very table oasis in the desert, that the discovery of sleepy grass was made. The party halted about noon for luncheon and the team was unhitched and picketed out to graze for an hour or so. The horses commenced eating with a will, for they were hungry and there is no more tempting grass to a horse's appetite than the green grass which is to be found in nearly all parts of New Mexico. They fed for a few moments and then suddenly stopped, and holding their heads about as motionless as if they were carved of stone. This behavior was not in accordance with the ideas of one of the party as to what hungry horses ought to do. He went to where the horses were standing and found them fast asleep. On speaking to them in a



NERVE SEEDS.

For Sale in Wichita, Kan., by G. Gehring, Druggist, 400 East Douglas.

loud tone they both awoke and commenced eating as if nothing had happened. They had eaten only a few mouthfuls when both were sound asleep again. They were aroused, but fell asleep as before. By this time the remainder of the party had become interested. The horses were awakened several times only to fall asleep after each successive arousing.

None of the party had ever seen horses act so, and all agreed that something they had eaten had caused them to sleep. Each of the party began a search, and the plant which is known in Lincoln county as sleeping grass was discovered. The story was related by the travelers to an officer of Lincoln county, and since that time the effect of this grass on animals has been observed by many persons.

Horses, after eating of it, in nearly all cases sleep standing, while cows and sheep almost invariably lie down. It has occasionally happened that travelers have stopped to allow horses to feed in places where the grass grew pretty thick and the animals came to a time to eat a considerable quantity before its effects manifested themselves. In such cases horses have gone to sleep on the road. They fall asleep while being hitched up, and it often requires a sharp cut with the whip to rouse them. They start off at a good pace, which gradually slackens until finally the heads droop and they come to a stop, sound asleep. A loud word will sometimes suffice to start them again, but often the whip is needed. The effect of the grass passes off in an hour or two, and no bad results have ever been noticed on account of it.

If a horse is allowed to sleep until the effects pass off he appears to be very much refreshed and will travel a long distance without apparent fatigue, but if urged to go during the period of drowsiness which follows sleeping grass he seems to be wearied even after the inclination to sleep has passed away.

Cattle on the ranges frequently come upon patches of this grass, where they feed for perhaps half an hour, and then fall asleep for an hour or more, when they wake up and go to feeding. The programme is repeated perhaps a dozen times, until thirst obliges them to go to water. Sleeping grass is found in several localities in Lincoln county, but has never been reported in any other part of New Mexico. Whether, like the poppy, it contains opium, or whether its sleep-producing property is due to some other substance, has not been determined.

AMONG THE WITS.

"I had great luck today," said Muggles. "How was that?" "I went to the races and left all my money home in my other trousers."—Washington Star.

"Why He Left."—Cleveland—"I thought you were going to stay up in the country another day." Dasherway—"I was; but they wanted me to go to a Sunday-school picnic."—Judge.

—Author—"I'm troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night, hour after hour, thinking about my literary work." Friend—"Why don't you get up and read portions of it?"—Tit-Bits.

—Called Down.
"I have read a college boy.
With rosy flush and dimple,
The sweet lips answered, "So it seems—
A fresh man, pure and simple!"

—Puck.
—Inside Facts.—Mrs. Willowsnap (talking on Mrs. Wangle's): "Your mother has a lot of new furniture, hasn't she, Willie? Well—Yes'm, and the man comes here every week to collect the bill."—N. Y. Sun.